

The Wheeling Intelligencer.

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MYER KNOCKED OUT

In the Fifteenth Round After a Desperate Battle.

McAULIFFE TOO MUCH FOR HIM

And Now Holds the World's Light-Weight Championship.

THE MEN WERE EVENLY MATCHED

As to Weight, and Both Were in the Pink of Condition.

MYER NOT IN IT FROM THE START.

The First of the Series in the Pugilistic Tournament

A GREAT FINANCIAL SUCCESS.

Sixty-five Hundred People Witness the Mill Despite the Miserable Weather--A Great Gathering of Notabilities, Among Them the Most Famous Sports in the Country, as Well as Distinguished Men Who do Not Claim to be Sports--The Fight in Detail--It Wasn't Long, But Interesting While It Lasted. Great Interest in the Contests Yet to Come--Alleged that Sullivan is Not in Prime Condition, His Claims to the Contrary Notwithstanding. How Corbett Seems to Have the Advantage.

OLYMPIC CLUB, NEW ORLEANS, LA., Sept. 5.--The Olympic Club's high-priced pugilistic carnival was inaugurated to-night with the light-weight championship under circumstances that were auspicious in all respects, save that of the weather. But the weather did not dampen the ardor of the sports or hurt the attendance of the crowd. The early slump in the betting had aroused the spirits of the band of McAuliffe men in the town, and the Meyer men were depressed. That bears with truth upon the persons who were doing no betting, but had only a passive interest in the contest. McAuliffe and his friends preserved a reticence about the condition of their men that was oppressive, and no one but a small circle of light-weights saw the champion in his room, which he did not leave during the evening, until his friends came to take him to the club. It was this secrecy which kept McAuliffe a favorite.

The arena is a double storied affair with sitting room for something over eight thousand. The ring is in the center and there never has been a prettier battle ground than it presented this evening under the brilliant rays of a dozen big globed electric lights. There was a double row of press seats around the ring with private boxes between them. The crowd was as varied in character as it was large in proportions. It embraced representatives of every state and nearly every leading power of the world. The gentleman and the tough sat side by side, and one was as well behaved as the other under the restraint of perfect police discipline.

SOME OF THE NOTABLES.

The notables who saw the fight were many. Here are some of them:

Charles E. Davies, Charles Johnson, Jimmy Wakely, Warren Lewis, Jim Costello, Joe Choyinski, "Handsome" Dan Murphy, Steve Brodie, Tom Ryan, Larry Killen, Peter Donohoe, G. C. Swineburne, Tom Sullivan, "One-Eyed" Connolly, George B. Ashe, Arthur Chambers, Harry Thornton, Mayor John Fitzpatrick, John A. O'Neill, Mayor McCarroll, of Franklin, La.; Charles Rich, of Sullivan-Kilrain fame, Bud Renaud, "Honest" Jack Curry and "Honest" John Kelly, Lew McLaughlin, Judge Bob Davey, Chief of Police Gaster, Kate Masterson, Harry Weldon, Billy Norton.

There was no cheering among the crowd until a slimy built young man in a plain suit and a soft hat pressed his way through the box and made his way to the ring. It was Jack Skally, the great amateur, who is to go into the ring to-morrow night against the colored champion of his class. The crowd let its lungs loose in a mighty shout when Skally prostrated himself. He looked in condition and felt as if he were in the best form of his life, and then settled down to enjoy the fight while eight thousand pairs of eyes were levelled at him.

The principals of the battle set an example for promptness. Myer had the longest way to come, but was first on the ground. After his car's rest at Carrollton, he got into a carriage with Alf Kennedy and his trainers and drove leisurely down to the club. The Myer party went quietly to their room with a crowd at their heels and Billy was stripped while waiting for the weighing time. McAuliffe and his body guard reached the club a trifle later and went to another room, where they followed suit of the Myer party and patiently waited for 9 o'clock to come around. A moment afterward Johnny Foster came in with a diminutive pair of scales to weigh the gloves to the satisfaction of the police authorities, and the fight was all but ready to begin. Ex-Mayor Guillot entered the ring at ten minutes to 9, and, as master of ceremonies, made a speech admonishing the assemblage to remain perfectly quiet, and declared that the first man who interfered with the arrangements of the club or the comfort of his neighbor would be unceremoniously put out. He was cheered to the echo.

ENTER THE COMBATANTS.

Immediately after this speech Prof. John Duffy who acted as referee, entered the arena, followed closely by Capt. William Barrett, who was as usual in charge of the contest. Myer and McAuliffe weighed in at a quarter to nine, the former at 137½ pounds, McAuliffe at 137½. Capt. Barrett arranged the scales upon which the gloves were weighed, and finding them

according to law--full five ounces, nodded his consent to the press reporters that the gloves would do.

Sixty-five hundred people were said to be present and even that number failed to fill the mammoth arena, whose empty seats the rainy weather was accountable for.

Rube M. Frank acted as official time-keeper.

Jack McAuliffe was the first to enter the ring, which he did at 9:15. Myer came in a minute later. Both men received great ovations. Knowledge of the fact that a pugilistic grudge of long standing was about to be settled awakened tremendous applause.

The men were called to the centre of the ring by Referee Duffy, who, together with Captain Barrett, instructed the men as to how they should abide the Queensberry rules and the Olympic Club rules as to breaking away. Joe Choyinski and Professor Robertson were McAuliffe's seconds, while Jim Nelson held the bottle. Ed Myer, Alf Kennedy and John Eckert seconded Myer, while Alf Kennedy held the bottle.

At 9:20 everything was in readiness for the battle to begin, and both men sat in their corners eyeing each other closely. The men were ordered to shake hands at 9:25, and the gong for the first round was sounded.

THE FIGHT BEGINS.

The men jumped to the centre of the ring, McAuliffe looking pale and Myer rosy. Mac led for the stomach, slipped and fell. On regaining his feet Myer landed a light left and Jack smiled. Both men were extremely cautious, though McAuliffe was the aggressor. The latter stopped in and delivered a



"JACK" McAULIFFE.

neat left hander on the nose, and got away without a return. Myer was forced to a stake, but danced out of harm's way, came up again and took part in a clinch in the middle of the ring. Every move by Myer, missing a left hand lead, fell in on his opponent and was clinched; it was a pretty round and the men were sent to their corners not a bit the worse for it.

Round 2.--McAuliffe landed a heavy right hander and Myer clinched, delivering a heavy right himself. There was warm work in the centre of the ring with Myer on the defense. McAuliffe next landed left on the nose. McAuliffe knocked Myer down with a heavy right on eye, and upon getting up the men clinched, though Myer was groggy from the heavy right on the cheek. Just as the round ended Myer was nearly floored with a heavy right and left on the face. McAuliffe looked a ten to one shot at this stage of the game for he was fighting a fast and furious battle.

Round 3.--McAuliffe landed right and Myer clinched around the hips. Myer received a heavy left hand swing on the head and came near falling. McAuliffe next landed a heavy left on Myer's nose, and in a clinch Myer hit his opponent several times. Both men were now weak from their tremendous exertions, though McAuliffe seemed the stronger of the two. The latter landed several left hand stomach punches and Myer clinched, after receiving a right on the jaw. Myer was seemingly very weak, though his wonderful recuperative powers enabled him to make a reasonable defense. This was McAuliffe's round, and Myer sat in his corner for his minute's rest. He was plainly in distress.

TERRIFIC FIGHTING.

Round 4.--McAuliffe landed light on head and missed same from his opponent by a clever duck. McAuliffe nearly fell from a right on head but never touched the ground. Both men were eager to fight and both landed light blows on head and stomach. McAuliffe slipped to the ground and was accidentally hit by Myer. McAuliffe missed a vicious left hand swing for the stomach though he narrowly escaped right and left for his head a moment later. Myer was knocked



"BILLY" MYER.

down near his corner with a heavy right on the forehead and staggered from a left swing. The fighting so far is something terrific. Nothing like it has ever before been seen in the Olympic ring.

Round 5.--McAuliffe land a heavy left stomach punch and Myer nearly fell. The men mixed matters and McAuliffe clinched about the body. The latter landed a right hand stomach punch and escaped Myer in return. Myer barely got out of the way from a left lead for the stomach and in clinching both men landed right and left, and McAuliffe, running in, landed heavy right on face. The men had to be parted at the end of this round.

Round 6.--McAuliffe boxed Myer towards the latter's corner but missed a left lead for stomach. McAuliffe landed heavy left on face but received the same compliment in return. Both men extremely cautious in countering. They landed stomach blows and exchanged blows for the head. McAuliffe missed a left lead but caught Myer coming in with his right, after missing a left lead for stomach and ducking.

Round 7.--McAuliffe landed his usual left punch on the nose, but he missed the same hand for the stomach later. Myer aimed a vicious right hand but it went into the air. Myer next stopped a heavy right with his head and

clinched to avoid punishment. In countering, he landed right and left on McAuliffe's head. A clinch followed Myer followed McAuliffe closely. The former landed a light left upper cut just as the gong sounded. The westerner's chances were considered to be better now. Neither man was much hurt, however, though several blows had been recorded, mostly to the Williamsburger's credit.

RAD BLOOD.

Round 8.--This round was begun with a hug, though Myer appeared to want to be the aggressor, for he landed a heavy punch on the head and repeated the blow with his right. A great deal of clinching was done in this round. First blood was claimed and allowed for McAuliffe, the ruby coming from Myer's right eye. He was brave, however, and McAuliffe was half knocked down and fell from a clinch. The men were desperately angry now, and a fearful slugging match took place. Both men were very weak, and Myer's step was unsteady going to his corner for his minute's rest.

Round 9.--Another hug opened the round, but the men broke away fairly, great coolness characterized the contest. McAuliffe is still the aggressor. McAuliffe narrowly missed the right on the point of the jaw and nearly knocked Myer down with a right hand swing. Myer fell on the ropes and fell from right and left handers on the head. The westerner looked beaten now and nearly fell from one of his misses. He was very tired and went to his corner. This round favors McAuliffe, though Myer's friends still pin their faith on recuperative powers.

Round 10.--McAuliffe commenced his aggressive work, which told so much in the other round, and Myer appeared to be rattled. McAuliffe was not throwing any chances away, however, and clinched to avoid the right. Myer was waiting for his famous right hand jolt, and got it in within terrific force, though McAuliffe did not fall; McAuliffe received a heavy right on the nose and Myer got double the compliment. The latter was very weak and McAuliffe was willing to rest himself. The men clinched and were in that position when the round ended. This round ended in favor of McAuliffe.

Round 11.--Both men advanced to the centre and McAuliffe missed a left lead for the stomach. Boxing occurred, though Myer was the receiver general in a heavy rally, but he clinched in time to save himself from the ground. McAuliffe landed his left forearm on Myer's chin and forced the latter in his corner upon breaking away. Both missed light left leads. Myer's legs seemed weak, and McAuliffe tried to coax him to lead in the hope of crossing him with the right as he came in. Myer was too fox, however, and would not be gulled that way.

Round 12.--The referee jumped to centre ring and smelt Myer's gloves, though nothing unfair had been attempted and the men were permitted to box. Myer missed a left for the head and nearly fell getting back from an aggressive move by his opponent's. McAuliffe landed heavy stomach punch. Myer was fought to the ropes, though the Williamsburger was fearful of a right hand cross under. The men mixed matters in McAuliffe's corner, punched vigorously at each other and clinched twice without any apparent harm to either. McAuliffe walked jauntily to his corner while the westerner seemed slow. No stimulants was offered the Williamsburger though Myer was rubbed and fed with lemon.

Round 13.--McAuliffe landed a left hander and Myer clinched, so that the former walked around his opponent, crying closely, and Myer backed away. McAuliffe attempted to land a terrific right on the nose, but was stopped by Myer's forearm. McAuliffe stole in and landed a heavy left on the nose and dropped his hands and walked away, though in a rally later both men landed blows on the head, Myer gaining the best of the exchange. When the gong sounded both men eyed each other.

Round 14.--Myer responded to the call of time, looking much better. McAuliffe landed a heavy swing on the jaw which nearly turned his recipient around. McAuliffe forced Myer to the ropes, delivering blows on the head in the breakaway. Myer pushed his left on his opponent's nose. Terrific blows were landed, followed by a neat bit of boxing. McAuliffe attempted to feint with his left for the stomach. Myer would not bite, however, and the round ended with honors easy.

McAULIFFE WINS.

Round 15.--The opening of this round was characterized by several awkward attempts on the part of both men, and the audience cheered when Myer was knocked down with a heavy right. McAuliffe knocked him down again as he got up. This time he lay helpless on the ropes until he was counted out.

It was a heavy right hand swing that did the trick, and McAuliffe was borne triumphantly on his second's shoulders to his corner. The Williamsburger was made the recipient of a hearty applause, notwithstanding the fact that New Orleans was known as a Meyer city. The Williamsburger's seconds opened champagne in his corner, while Myer accepted a glass of the wine from his conqueror, and a hearty handshake wound up the greatest battle recorded in the light weight class since the days of Billy Edwards, Barney Aaron and Sam Colyer, those good old timers of the days gone by.

THE BETTING.

McAuliffe the Favorite But Lots of Even Money Was Placed.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., Sept. 5.--There was a big slump in the betting at the pool rooms this morning. A big delegation of Chicago men who came to back McAuliffe and the presence of the New York delegation had the effect of causing a big change in the odds. At the Chicago headquarters McAuliffe was the favorite, notwithstanding all that has been said regarding the lashing of the Williamsburg light weight. Money poured into the pool rooms boxes steadily all morning.

When the doors opened the odds were 4 to 1 on Myer and even money on McAuliffe. Before 11 o'clock the even money on McAuliffe was scratched off the boards and 3 to 5 was posted against his name, while the rooms offered to bet even money against Myer's chances of winning the fight.

All the Chicago money was not on Myer by any means. A crowd of Windy City sports got in this morning and two hours later had placed their money on McAuliffe. Among the delegation was

Tim Nichols. He placed \$250 even. Mike McNulty, a saloon keeper, risked \$1,800 on the New Yorker's chances. P. F. Fitzgerald, a saloon keeper, found a man to bet him \$1,000 even. Fitzgerald took the McAuliffe end.

John Mealer bet \$1,500 that McAuliffe wins. Alderman William O'Brien, of the Fifth ward, Chicago, thought Myer would win and had \$1,000 on the Streator boy. Alderman Powers, who represents the Nineteenth ward in the Windy City, bet \$1,500 that Myer would not win.

SULLIVAN'S CONDITION.

Despite the Claims of His Backers there is No Denying that He is Not What He Used to be.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., Sept. 5.--The statement is printed here this morning that Sullivan has no abnormal development of fat about the abdomen. While this statement is undoubtedly the expression of an honest opinion, it is an error of opinion and a misstatement of fact. There is, to be sure, no longer a jelly-like looseness of flesh about the abdominal region. That has been worked, swelled and rubbed down. But the clean bound-like outline of muscles is not apparent. A broad abdominal belt is buckled closely about the champion when he is at ease and is removed when he strips for his showers and for his rubbings. When he sits upon a chair and lifts one knee to the other in the act of pulling on a sock there are visible unquestionable folds of abdominal tissue which have not succumbed to running or exercise. The fact is not surprising. These welts of tissue are the accompaniment of added and growing years. There is almost an absence of waist. That region above the hips and below the ribs fills in with age or easy living. Sullivan is now thirty-four years old and he has lived easily during recent years. Phil Casey, his trainer, has, it is true, reduced to the minimum possible by training, these fleshy features; but to say that the champion has no abdominal fullness is not a wholly truthful statement and is likely to mislead those who choose to consider these features of a man's condition when making up their estimates of his chances in a battle to a finish.

The champion himself affirms that he never felt better, and is willing to wager \$10,000 that he will go into the ring weighing not more than 210 pounds. Phil Casey, his trainer, says that Sullivan's weight as he goes into the ring will be between 207 and 212 pounds. Sullivan's backers affirm that their man never was in better trim. There are here old veterans who aver that a man well trained may feel as good as he ever did, but who question whether a man may feel as good at 34 as he did at 25 and be relatively so efficient when great strain is imposed. Those who question this are in the minority, however. They are the reasoners who seek to reach the conclusions by judgment and not as the result of a preference. There is a feeling shared by many here that if Corbett meets Sullivan squarely through twelve or fifteen rounds, or even if he escapes the champion that length of time, the difference in ages and the presumed difference in condition which results, will operate in Corbett's favor.

On the other hand, Sullivan's followers largely feel that even if there is a relative difference against Sullivan in age and training he has, despite in power, as he has the purpose, to simply demolish the tall western man before points of age or training have time to combine in his behalf.

A determination has not yet been reached by the Sullivan people as to whether Phil Casey will be behind Sullivan in the ring during his battle. The atmosphere here to-day has been intensely sultry, the southeast breeze serving only to set the close air in motion. The wise men of the turf are discussing the relative wisdom of Sullivan's time of getting on the battle ground and that of Corbett and his party. It is urged that Sullivan left a bracing atmosphere at the north to come by a tedious journey to the southern latitude four days before his contest. The enervating influence of the change, say some of the wise men, cannot fail to have a prejudicial effect. Corbett, it is said, will arrive here with his system charged with the northern ozone, practically stepping from his training quarters into the ring.

Base Ball Yesterday.

At New York--The morning game at the Polo Grounds was won easily by Anson's colts, who outbatted and outfielded the home team. Attendance, 3,400. New York 3; Chicago 6; earned runs, 1 and 3; hits, 3 and 4; errors, 4 and 0; pitchers, Crane and Gumbert; umpire, Mr. Lynch.

At Brooklyn--The Brooklyn team defeated the St. Louis this morning in the twelfth inning. Attendance, 2,300. St. Louis 5; Brooklyn 6; earned runs, 1 and 3; hits, 1 and 3; errors, 6 and 2; pitchers, Hawley and Kennedy; umpire, Mr. McQuaid.

At Boston--The morning game was very exciting. Long made runs on great base running after getting his base on balls. Attendance, 1,180. Boston 2; Louisville 1; earned runs, none; hits, 1 and 2; errors, 2 and 0; pitchers, Stivett and Clausen; umpire, Gaffney.

Afternoon ball games: At Philadelphia, first game, Cleveland 7, Philadelphia 3; earned runs 4 and 1; errors, 3 and 4; hits, 7 and 3; pitchers, Cappy and Keefe. Second game--Philadelphia none, Cleveland 6; earned runs, Cleveland 4; errors, 1 and 3; hits, 5 and 14; pitchers, Knell and Young; umpire, Snyder.

At Brooklyn--St. Louis 4, Brooklyn 5; earned runs, 2 and 4; errors, 3 each; hits, 8 and 9; pitchers, Gleason and Stein; umpire, McQuaid.

At New York--Chicago 7, New York 2; earned runs, New York 1; errors, New York 7; hits, 5 each; pitchers, Hutchison and Rusie; umpire, Lynch.

At Boston--Boston 5, Louisville 2; errors, 2 each; hits, 8 and 7; pitchers, Stivett and Sanders; umpire, Gaffney.

At Baltimore--Baltimore 5, Cincinnati 7; errors, 6 and 2; hits, 5 and 11; pitchers, McMahon and Sullivan; earned, Cincinnati 3; umpire, Burns.

Garfield Park Raided.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.--Two hundred officers commanded by Inspector Lewis, raided Garfield Park track this afternoon and arrested 160 people. Twenty-five bookmakers and as many jobbers were taken into custody. Col. Clark, the presiding judge, George N. Hankins, president of the track, and Harry Varnell, one of the stockholders, were also arrested.

THE PRESIDENT

Writes His Formal Acceptance of His Renomination.

IT IS A POWERFUL PRESENTATION

Of All the Great Issues Involved in the Present Campaign,

AND A MASTERLY ARRANGEMENT

Of the Democratic Position on All Public Questions.

RECORD OF HIS ADMINISTRATION

And of the Last Republican Congress Thoroughly Reviewed.

EVERY QUESTION SQUARELY MET.

The Financial Policy of the Government Contrasted With That Advocated in the Democratic Platform. The Benefits of Reciprocity--The Magnificent Vindication of That Policy Found in the Wonderful Increase of Trade--How It is Benefitting the American Farmer--The Democratic Free Trade Plank vs. the American Policy of Protection. The Democratic Position Not Left With a Prop to Stand Upon--The Restoration of Our Merchant Marine--The Letter a Splendid Document, Which Leaves no Point Untouched, and Which is the Utterance of a Patriotic American Statesman.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 3.

Hon. Wm. McKinley, Jr., and others, committee, etc. GENTLEMEN:--I now avail myself of the first period of relief from public duties to respond to the notification which you brought to me on June 20, of my nomination for the office of President of the United States by the Republican national convention recently held at Minneapolis. I accept the nomination, and am grateful for the approval expressed by the convention of the acts of the administration. I have endeavored without wavering or weariness, so far as the direction of public affairs was committed to me, to carry out the pledges made to the people in 1888. If the policies of the administration have not been distinctively and progressively American and Republican politics, the fault has not been in the purpose, but in the execution.

I shall speak frankly of the legislation of Congress and of the work of the executive departments, for the credit of any successes that have been attained is in such measure due to others--senators and representatives, and the efficient heads of the several executive departments--that I may do so without impropriety. A vote of want of confidence is asked by our adversaries; and this challenge to a review of what has been done we promptly and gladly accept.

The great work of the Fifty-first Congress has been subjected to the revision of a Democratic house of representatives and the acts of the executive department to its scrutiny and investigation. A Democratic national administration, and the freshness of the events gives unusual facilities for fair comparison and judgment. There has seldom been a time, I think, when a change from the declared policies of the Republican to the declared policies of the Democratic party involved such serious results to the business interests of the country. A brief review of what has been done and of what the Democratic party proposes to undo will justify this opinion.

OUR FINANCIAL CONDITION.

The Republican party during the civil war devised a national currency consisting of United States notes, issued and redeemable by the government, and of national bank notes based upon the security of United States bonds. A tax was levied upon the issues of state banks, and the intended result that all such issues should be withdrawn was realized. There are men among us now who never saw a state bank note.

The notes furnished directly or indirectly by the United States have been the only and the safe and acceptable paper currency of the people. Bank failures have brought no fright, delay or loss to the bill holders. The note of an insolvent bank is as good and as current as a treasury note--for the credit of the United States is behind it. Our money is all national money--I might almost say international, for these bills are not only equally and indiscriminately accepted at par in all the states, but in some foreign countries. The Democratic party, if entrusted with the control of the government, is now pledged to repeal the tax on state bank issues, with a view to putting into circulation again, under such diverse legislation as the states may adopt, a flood of local bank issues. Only those who, in the years before the war, experienced the inconvenience and losses attendant upon the use of such money can appreciate what a return to that system involves. The denomination of a bill was then often no indication of its value. The bank detector of yesterday was not a safe guide to-day as to credit of values. Merchants deposited several times during the day--lost the hour of bank closing should show a depreciation of the money taken in the morning. The traveler could not use in a journey to the east the issues of the most solvent banks of the west; and in consequence a money changer's office was in the familiar neighborhood of the ticket office and the lunch counter. The farmer and the laborer found the money received for their products or their labor depreciated when they came to make their purchases, and the whole business of the country was hindered and burdened. Changes may become necessary, but a national system of currency, safe and acceptable throughout the whole country, is the good fruit of bitter experiences, and I am sure our

people will not consent to the reactionary proposal made by the Democratic party.

OUR OCEAN COMMERCE.

Few subjects have elicited more discussion or excited more general interest than that of a recovery by the United States of its appropriate share of the ocean carrying trade.

This subject touches not only our pockets, but our national pride. Practically all the freights for the transporting to Europe, the enormous annual supplies of provisions furnished by this country, and for the large returns of manufactured products have for many years been paid to foreign ship owners. Thousands of immigrants annually seeking homes under our flag have been denied the sight of it until they entered Sandy Hook, while increasing thousands of American citizens, bent on European travel, have each year stepped in to a foreign jurisdiction at New York docks. The merchandise balance of trade, which the treasury books show is largely reduced by the annual tribute which we pay for freight and passage moneys. The great ships--the fastest upon the sea--which are now in peace, profiting by our trade, are in a secondary sense, warships of their respective governments, and in the event of war, would under existing contracts with their government speedily take on the guns for which their decks are already prepared and enter with terrible efficiency upon the work of destroying our commerce.

The undisputed fact is that the great steamship lines of Europe were built up and are now in part sustained by direct or indirect government aid, the latter taking the form of liberal pay for carrying the mails, or of an annual bonus given in consideration of agreements to construct ships so as to adapt them for carrying an armament and to turn them over to the government on demand, upon specified terms. It was plain to every intelligent American that if the United States would have such lines a similar policy must be entered upon.

The Fifty-first Congress enacted such a law, and under its beneficent influence, sixteen American steamships of an aggregate tonnage of 57,400 tons and costing \$7,400,000 have been built or contracted to be built in American ship yards. In addition to this, it is now practically certain that we shall soon have under the American flag, one of the finest steamship lines sailing out of New York for any European port. This contract will result in the construction in American yards of four new passenger steamships of 10,000 tons each, costing about \$8,000,000, and will add to our naval reserve six steamships, the fastest upon the sea.

A FATAL DEMOCRATIC OMISSION.

A special interest has been taken by me in the establishment of lines from south Atlantic and gulf ports; and, though my expectations have not yet been realized, attention has been called to the advantages possessed by these reports and when their people are more fully alive to their interests, I do not doubt that they will be able to secure the capital needed to enable them to profit by their great natural advantages. The Democratic party has found no place in its platform for any reference to this subject, and has shown its hostility to the general policy by refusing an appropriation made during the last administration for ocean mail contracts with American lines. That party, or the people, workmen in our shops, the capitalists seeking new enterprises, must decide whether the great ships owned by Americans which have sought American registry shall again humbly ask a place in the English naval reserve. The great ships now on the designers' tables go to foreign ships for construction and the United States lose the new brightening opportunity of recovering a place commensurate with its wealth, the skill of its constructors and the courage of its sailors, in the carrying trade of all the seas.

RECIPROCITY.

Another related measure as furnishing an increased ocean traffic for our ships and of great and permanent benefit to the farmers and manufacturers as well, is the reciprocity policy declared by section 3 of the tariff act of 1890, and now in practical operation with five of the nations of Central and South America, San Domingo, the Spanish and British West India islands and with Germany and Austria under special trade arrangements with each.

The removal of the duty on sugar and the continuance of coffee and tea upon the free list, while giving great relief to our own people by cheapening articles used increasingly in every household, was also of such enormous advantage to countries exporting these articles as to suggest that in consideration thereof reciprocal factors should be shown in their tariffs to articles exported by us to their markets. Great credit is due to Mr. Blaine for the vigor which he pressed this view upon the country. We have only begun to realize the benefit of these trade arrangements. The work of creating new agencies and of adapting our goods to new markets has necessarily taken time; but the results already attained are such, I am sure, as to establish in popular favor the policy of reciprocal trade, based upon the free importation of such articles as do not injuriously compete with the products of our farms, mines or factories, in exchange for the free or favored introduction of our products into other countries. The obvious efficacy of this policy in increasing the foreign trade of the United States at once attracted the alarmed attention of European trade journals and boards of trade. The British board of trade has presented that government a memorial asking for the appointment of a commission to consider the best means of counteracting what is called "the commercial crusade of the United States." At a meeting held in March last of the Associated Chambers of commerce of Great Britain the president reported that the exports from Great Britain to the Latin American countries during the last year had decreased \$23,750,000, and that this was not due to temporary causes, but directly to the reciprocity policy of the United States.

Germany and France have also shown their startled appreciation of the fact that a new and vigorous contestant has appeared in the battle of the markets and has already secured important advantages. The most convincing evidence of the tremendous commercial strength of our position is found in the fact that Great Britain and Spain have found it necessary to make reciprocal trade agreements with us for their West Indian colonies, and that Ger-